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FORTY SEVENTH YEAR

# BLAINE'S SIZE-UP OF THE SITUATION.

Digest of the Promised Magazine Article From the Statesman's Pen GIVEN OUT IN ADVANCE.

The Issues of the Hour Discussed in a Masterly Manner.

A Comparison of the Letters of Acceptance of Both Candidates—The President Prettily Complimented by His Ex-Secretary of State—Cleveland's Letter Sharply Criticized—The Ex-President Accused of Making a Thing of the Past—Little National Difference Between the Leading Parties of To-Day—Wayne MacVeagh, Anticipating Egans' Reply, Writes the Minister to Chile a Caustic Epistle.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Mr. Blaine's long-promised utterance on the Presidential election of 1892 appears in the November number of the *North American Review*, which will be published to-morrow. It occupies 13 pages of the magazine.

Mr. Blaine notes the lack of excitement attending the present elections, contrasting it with the turmoil of interest that characterized the campaign of the elder Harrison. This change in the public interest in such contests, he suggests, may be accounted for by the growth in population and the consequent absorption in vast commercial and financial operations, and it may possibly indicate a subsidence, in the future, of extreme partisanship.

Mr. Blaine gives special attention to the letters of the Presidential candidates. Of President Harrison's letter he says, among other things, that "Perhaps none of his predecessors has made so exhaustive, and none a more clear presentation of the questions involved."

Cleveland's Letter Sharply Criticized. Mr. Cleveland's letter is subjected to searching criticism. Mr. Blaine finds that in greater measure than Mr. Harrison's it departs from the platform of his party; in fact, that "Mr. Cleveland has made the platform upon which he is now before the people, and that 'Mr. Cleveland's departure from the positions of his party's platform on the question of free trade confirm the impression, which has been general, that a large proportion of the Democratic party believe in protection in some form."

Mr. Blaine takes occasion to comment upon Mr. Cleveland's utterance on the currency and the State banks. He upholds the Republican policy of granting liberal pensions to the veterans of the war. On this point he says: "The amount we contribute to pensions is larger than the amount paid by any of the European nations for a standing army. Surely the binding up of wounds of a past war is a more merciful and honorable work than preparing the country for a new one."

The Force Bill Issue Decided. The most remarkable thing in the Presidential canvass of 1892 Mr. Blaine regards as "the manner in which in some sections of the country all other issues have been put out of sight, and the force bill alone brought into prominence." The representations to the purpose and the effect of a force bill, however, he declares to be inconsistent with the spirit of President Harrison's letter.

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PITTSBURG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 24 1892.

# THE FIGHT FOR HONOR.

Mrs. Harrison's Condition Is So Precarious That the Light of Life May GO OUT AT ANY MOMENT.

The Family Circle Around Her Bed-side Expecting the Worst.

DR. GARDNER HOLDS OUT NO HOPE, AND THE PRESIDENT FACES A DREARY DAY IN THE SICKROOM.

THE INVALID FAR TOO WEAK TO COUGH.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—At 2:45 A. M. Mrs. Harrison was slowly sinking, and it was feared that she would not live out the night. There were some signs that the end was getting very near.

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THE INVALID FAR TOO WEAK TO COUGH.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Mrs. Harrison is a very precarious case, and it is a matter of doubt whether she has sufficient vitality to rally again. When Dr. Gardner visited the White House this morning, he instantly observed a change in her patient's condition. The encouraging symptoms of yesterday, which gave the President and his family so much to be thankful for, had entirely disappeared, and Mrs. Harrison is so feeble that she has not the strength to cough.

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# BERLIN'S SENSATION.

It is Tragic, and Furnishes a Plot for a Blood-Curdling Drama—How a Woman Who Was Forced Into a Distasteful Marriage Secured Her Revenge.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—The arrest of a servant girl named Schemp has resulted in the revelation of sensational details concerning the murder of the German manager, Gerson Herz. When the murder was first discovered, Fran Herz and her husband's book-keeper, who had disappeared, were supposed to have done the deed with their own hands. Fran Herz, however, is found to have been the instigator of the murder. She had always hated her husband, whom she had been compelled to marry by her father because he was rich.

Immediately after her marriage she resumed her intimacy with her former lover, the servant girl, Schemp, to keep the secret and aid her in smuggling the man into the house during her husband's absence. She was very much in love with Fran Herz, and she was very much in love with Schemp. She was very much in love with Fran Herz, and she was very much in love with Schemp.

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# CUPID'S CAP.

A Western Lawyer Wins a Wife While Wooing Her Sister Through LONG DISTANCE EFFUSIONS.

He Followed His Photo Across the Continent and THE MAIDEN DID THE REST.

She Met Him at the Depot, Identified Him, Liked Him and ACTIONS PROVE SHE WILL MARRY HIM.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Colonel J. Kennedy Stott, 43 years old, a wealthy lawyer of Spokane Falls, Wash., and a member of Governor Ferry's personal staff, is a principal in a romantic courtship by mail, which will culminate in his wedding Tuesday evening at Miss Ida Homan, of Williamsburg, whom he has never seen. The link which will bring about the union was furnished by Miss Gertrude Homan, sister of the prospective bride.

Colonel Stott became acquainted with Miss Gertrude when she played *Little Lord Fauntleroy* in Spokane Falls some time ago. He wrote her, and some of the letters received at home were answered by Miss Ida. In that way a correspondence opened. There was a conditional proposal by mail, and an acceptance on the same basis. Colonel Stott has been in Chicago for several days at the Columbian celebration. He left Chicago Friday night and telegraphed that he would be in New York at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Miss Ida, armed with his latest photograph, determined to be the first to meet him.

She Was There on Schedule Time. Long before the time for the train bearing Colonel Stott to arrive at the Jersey City depot, Miss Ida was there. Her earliest train was due at 12 o'clock. Miss Ida, in a dark dress, was a stout man, wearing a silk hat and whiskers. Then there was another young woman, wearing a fawn-colored frock and a nervous expression. She was accompanied by a second young man, who was a thin, slender man. The quartet walked into the waiting room with the whistlers interviewed. Miss Homan was the calmest of the four. They were all waiting for the train. Miss Homan looked up at the big clock at 1:45, and at 1:50 she started strolling solemnly toward the platform. She was wearing a fawn-colored frock and a nervous expression. She was accompanied by her escort and began in front of the ticket agent to ask for the train.

After a ten-minute wait the gentleman with the whiskers interviewed the whistlers. The specified half hour had passed, and the train had not appeared. Then somebody walked up to the bulletin board and chalked down the arrival of the train. The train arrived at 2 o'clock. Miss Homan and party plumped themselves down on a railway truck and awaited the train.

Hope Deferred for an Hour or So. It takes a train an hour to bear your fate in the shape of a man. Miss Homan was not a little surprised to find that she possessed enough of that quality to undergo the experience without apparent terror. Train after train arrived, but she was not to be seen. A fawn-colored frock had long since collapsed. Just when hope was at its lowest ebb the long line of waiting passengers approached the station and steamed into the depot. Miss Homan sprang up with a cry of joy, and was met by her escort, who was accompanied by her sister. They were all waiting for the train. Miss Homan looked up at the big clock at 1:45, and at 1:50 she started strolling solemnly toward the platform. She was wearing a fawn-colored frock and a nervous expression. She was accompanied by her escort and began in front of the ticket agent to ask for the train.

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# LOTS OF NAMES SUPPORT PECK.

In His Statements as to the Benefits of Protection to Workingmen.

A REPLY TO DEMOCRATS Who Have Been Demanding Particulars of Prosperity.

A Sweeping Broadside From the Republican National Committee—Commissioner Peck's Report More Confirmed—Hundreds of Firms Found That Have Increased Their Workmen's Wages Materially Since the Passage of the McKinley Bill—A Clamor for Names That Is More Than Satisfied.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The Republican National Committee has issued a circular in reply to a request from Democrats for the names of manufacturers from whom Commissioner Peck obtained his statistics. It is as follows: Out of the depths into which the publication of Commissioner Peck's report plunged them on the question of whether or no the McKinley tariff had been productive of good to this country, its industries, its shippers, its agriculturists, its workmen, the Democrats have been crying to heaven and conditions of men crying to heaven. They have laughed, they have scoffed, they have sneered, they have invoked the aid of letter writers, orators and of such members of the party as, being Democrats and nothing, would consent to lend the benediction of their condemnation help by Mr. Peck and hide those fatal figures out of sight.

Mr. Peck, too, a Democrat, but he had the fact of his own occupation to "nothing" extended far set down ought to "malice." The latest cries with which they have tried to drive him to a recantation is the clamor for "names."

Reply to the Demand for Names. When Mr. Peck said that his report was founded upon figures furnished by manufacturers the dumfounded Democrats clutched at the straw and shouted "who are they?" The Republican National Committee is now in a position to furnish "names," and does so herewith to the number of 100 or more. That number is only a small portion of the entire collection which the committee has in keeping, and if the Democratic ralers at Mr. Peck and his character, they are returned, as shown by the citations of this story, they may upon application see for themselves in autograph letters of manufacturers the preference veritable, that everything contained herein "is just as advertised."

It is not known whether these manufacturers are those from whom Mr. Peck obtained his figures; but inasmuch as the list comprises leading manufacturers in all branches of industry, it is safe to assume that they are.

The Manufacturers' National League, Thomas C. Platt, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, James S. Thurston, Secretary, undertook, on learning of the anxiety on the part of the Democrats for "names" to supply the want, so they sent out, shortly after the "names" were put up, this circular:

The National Manufacturers' League again desires such thorough co-operation of business men during the present campaign in the circulation of statistical information and the specific information obtained, and to American industry as will emphasize and forever settle the policy which has been maintained, and more efficient organization, with the names of manufacturers in your vicinity. If names of firms or corporations, with their names, with postoffice address, and in all cases the name of the person to whom the letters should be sent, will be kindly furnished, it will be most appreciated. Mark active Republicans, A. H. Republicans, but no active, D. Democrats.

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# BEATING THE BIG FOUR.

Spotters Find Out How Conductors Can Safely Knock Down Cash Fares—Even Printed Receipt Books With Stubs Can Be Duplicated and Used.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—For some time the passenger department of the Big Four Railroad has been cognizant of the fact that it was being systematically robbed, as the money received by the sale of tickets and for cash fares fell far below the amount of the receipts. The conductors of the various divisions were notified of the fact, and they were instructed to be on their guard.

The tickets taken upon the trains tallied exactly with the report made by ticket agents, and so the company was at a loss to know what it was being swindled of. The conductors of the various divisions were notified of the fact, and they were instructed to be on their guard.

Spotters were put on trains, but nothing was developed. The conductors of the various divisions were notified of the fact, and they were instructed to be on their guard.

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